

AN OLD HERO DEAD.

General Garcia Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

TRAGIC CHARACTER OF DEATH

After Encountering Untold Hardships in Cuban Wars,

AND HIS CAUSE TRIUMPHANT.

He Passes Away Almost Simultaneously with the Signing of the Treaty Which Guarantees Freedom to the People for Whom He Fought, Suffered and Sacrificed--His Last Words of Battle Which He Imagined he was to Engage in on the Morrow. His Remarkably Active and Varied Career.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—General Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader, and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban assembly to visit this country, died here this morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, at the hotel Raleigh, where the commission has its headquarters. The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba, with the hardships he had there endured, to the wintry weather of New York and Washington is responsible for the pneumonia which resulted in his demise.

He contracted a slight cold in New York, which did not assume an alarming stage until the early part of last week. On Tuesday night General Garcia, in company with the other members of the commission, attended a dinner given in his honor by General Miles and it was a result of the exposure that night which culminated in his death. During the twelve hours or more preceding dissolution, General Garcia was unconscious most of the time. At intervals he recognised one or more of those about him.

His Last Words.

In his dying moments, as all through his busy and active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and its people, and among his last words were irrational mutterings, in which he gave orders to his son, who is on his staff, for the battle which he supposed was to occur to-morrow, and in which he understood there were only four hundred Spaniards to combat. Just before he died he embraced his son, Rev. Father Magree, of St. Patrick's church, was called in during the day, and was with General Garcia until the end, administering the last rites of the Catholic church. Other members of the commission and Mr. Rubens, their counsel in this country, were also in the bed chamber when the end came. The remains were immediately prepared for burial, and were placed on a bier, in the room in which he died. A large Cuban flag served as a covering, and the head rested on one of smaller dimensions. The face and bust were exposed to public view. The features had a remarkably life-like appearance, and gave no indication of the suffering which the deceased had borne. Just above the head rested a magnificent floral piece of red and white roses and cross-palms, tied with a pure white ribbon.

An American Body Guard.

By direction of General Miles a detachment of soldiers from Battery E, Sixth artillery, at the barracks here, under command of Lieut. Cox, were detailed as a body guard for the remains. After General Garcia's death steps were taken to notify the government officials here, and also the executive committee of the Cuban assembly, which has been in session at Marianna, Cuba. Secretary Jose Villalon, of the committee, sent a telegram of notification to Mendez Capote, the president of the Cuban assembly, who is now in Havana. As soon as the death became known a number of visitors, including many public men, came to the hotel to express their condolences. President McKinley manifested his sympathy by sending a suitably worded letter, and Vice President Hobart sent his card. Among those who called were Senators Foraker, Money, Proctor, and Chandler and Major General Lawton and Wheeler.

General Garcia left a large family, one of whom, Justo, a captain on his staff, was with him when he died. His widow and Mercedes, a daughter, seventeen years of age, are at Thomasville, Ga., where the girl is quite ill; Mario, a son, nineteen years of age, is with the mother at Thomasville, and Col. Carlos Garcia, another son, is in Cuba. A daughter, Leonora, who married an American, is now living in Paris. General Garcia's mother is alive, and resides in Havana.

Garcia's Active and Varied Career.

General Garcia, whose name is ever linked with those of other patriots who have fought against unequal odds for the freedom of his country, has had a most active and varied career, of which has been spent in fighting for the cause of Cuban liberty, which he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished so short a time before his death. He was a man of culture and refinement, of splendid education, and came from a distinguished family of Jiquani, Santiago de Cuba province. He was born in Caguana, October 14, 1823, and was therefore in the sixtieth year of his age. General Garcia was educated in Havana and in Spain. In 1864 he was married to Isabel Velez. General Garcia was the original conspirator in the uprising of the Cubans against Spain in 1868, and in that war was against Gons. He attained the rank of a brigadier general. In October of 1868 he captured the towns of Jajiquani and Balre, and recruited many hundreds of patriots. He had command of the eastern department during that revolution after 1873, and won many victories, including those at Melones and Aures. While the revolution was in a critical stage in the other provinces, and its outcome was uncertain, he maintained it with vigor in the territory under his command. In 1875, while reconnoitering with his escort, he was surrounded by 2,000 Spaniards.

Attempted Suicide.

Preferring death to capture and subsequent execution at the hands of his enemy, he attempted suicide by placing his revolver under his chin and firing. The bullet came out between his eyebrows. For months he lay between life and death, but was saved finally by Spanish surgeons, who possibly had saved their lives to his mercy. The Spaniards, believing he was about to die, gave him a pardon. The hole which the bullet made when it entered the chin and came out between the eyebrows was always visible, and shows plainly in the calmness of death. For

his participation in the revolutionary movement General Garcia was sent to Spain, where for four years he was confined in forts and fortresses, remaining there until the peace of Zan Jon. He then returned to the United States, and together with Jose Marti attempted another revolution. He landed in Cuba with a few followers, but the country was tired of war, and wanted to try the home rule offered by Spain. He capitulated to the Spanish forces in order to save his few remaining followers, and was again banished. In 1880, where he remained under surveillance, until 1885, when the last revolution broke out in Cuba. Then he escaped to France, and later to New York. His movements since that time and his active participation in the war are familiar to many newspaper readers. After coming to this country he endeavored to get an expedition to the island of Cuba in the steamer Hawkins, but this met with shipwreck in a storm, and the cargo was lost. General Garcia was the last man to leave the vessel.

Charged With Filibustering.

Undaunted by his failure, General Garcia made another attempt to ship stores for the insurgents, this time obtaining the ship Bermuda. He was intercepted, however, by the United States authorities, and was arrested on a charge of filibustering, but was released on \$3,000 bail. He forfeited this bail, and in a final attempt landed on the eastern coast of Cuba with one of the largest expeditions that ever reached Cuba. After landing he succeeded Antonio Maceo, in command of troops of the eastern department, holding the rank of major general. General Maceo, marching west with his men, at Maceo's death, Garcia was elected lieutenant general of the Cuban army, which position he held to the close of the war. During this command he assaulted and took by siege Unas, Guala and Guayamaro, and cleared the interior of his departments of Spanish troops. After the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, General Miles, commanding the American army, sent his representative to General Garcia, and subsequently the American and Cuban generals co-operated in their movements against Santiago. All the officers who participated in the active work around Santiago bear testimony to the great assistance and loyalty manifested by General Garcia during that campaign. When the Cuban assembly met at the close of the war General Garcia was one of the principal advisers, and was elected chairman of the commission directed to come to the United States and confer with the authorities here with reference to the work in hand.

Letters of Condolence.

Letters of condolence also were received from Secretary Hay, General Miles and Senator Foraker. Secretaries Hay and Alger and Postmaster General Smith left their cards, as also did Assistant Secretary Melklejohn and General Miles and Gilmore. The several letters of condolence were as follows:

"Executive Mansion,

"Washington, Dec. 11.

"My Dear Sir:

"I have heard with deep regret, the melancholy news of General Garcia's death. I beg to offer my heartfelt sympathy in your sorrow and the tribute of my sincere admiration for his eminent qualities as a patriot and a soldier.

"The people of the United States will join with the people of Cuba in mourning the loss of one to whom the cause of Cuban liberty is so deeply indebted. Sharing in your grief, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

Senator Don Justo Garcia, etc.

The arrangements for the funeral of General Garcia have not yet been completed. The expectation is that services will be held in one of the Catholic churches here, possibly St. Patrick's, on Tuesday, after which the remains will be placed temporarily in a receiving vault, pending final interment in Cuba. There having been as yet no official recognition of the commission by the President it seems unlikely that there will be any official participation as such, although it is expected that members of the administration and members of Congress may attend in their individual capacity.

TRIBUTES TO GARCIA.

A Sad Coincidence in Connection With His Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—After the news of the death of Calixto Garcia was received here, General Palma was requested by the members of the Cuban committee to start at once for Washington. He was unable to comply with the request, because he has a child ill at the Astor House and because the general, together with his sons, was the host to-day of Mrs. Ruis Rivera, the wife of General Ruis Rivera, the Cuban exile, just liberated from a Spanish penal colony, who arrived on La Champagne yesterday.

Senator Benjamin J. Guerra, of the delegation, was delegated by his chief to go to Washington and represent the junta in the arrangements for the funeral.

General Palma gave the following statement as his tribute to the memory of his comrade in arms:

"The Cubans will always consider General Garcia one of the great heroes of the island and will keep his memory in grateful remembrance. I was his personal friend since our youth, in my native town of Bayamo, and we have kept our friendship through all the stirring events that have occurred since the '68 war. I feel the loss of a companion and friend.

"A sad coincidence in connection with the death of General Garcia is the fact that his youngest daughter, Mercedes, who is but sixteen years old, is now ill with consumption in Georgia, where she was to go with her mother and father to Cuba to enjoy for the remaining months of her life the liberty and the old associations which the sacrifices of General Garcia had helped to make realities."

Mr. Benjamin J. Guerra in an interview said: "General Garcia was the highest type of the free patriot. He devoted his whole life to the welfare of his country. There was no sacrifice he did not make for Cuba. He dies in Cuba's service and his death brings deep mourning into every Cuban home."

Demand His Resignation.

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 11.—The resignation of Police Commissioner Ralph Phelps, Jr., was demanded to-day at a mass meeting of representative citizens held in one of the leading churches to-day. This action is the direct result of a recent agitation toward the enforcement of law, and abolishing of vice by the good government league of Detroit and others. Mr. Phelps was charged among other things with being on fifteen liquor bonds prior to his appointment as commissioner when the law expressly provides that no one shall sign more than two, and with not being released from the bonds after his appointment, by absenting himself from this city for almost a year while president of the police commission after having accepted the responsibilities of office, and with not being in full sympathy with the enforcement of laws.

WEEK IN CONGRESS

Senator Elkins' Bill in Reference to Coastwise Trade

TO BE CALLED UP IN SENATE

To-day as a Special Order—The Purpose of the Measure—Will Protect American Built Vessels—Other Matters That will Occupy the Attention of Congress—Army Reorganization Likely—Provoke the Lively Antagonism of the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—To-morrow, by direction of the senate, Senator Elkins' bill providing an amendment to section 4,136, of the revised statutes, in reference to coastwise trade, will come up as a special order. There is but little doubt that the measure will eventually pass. It is indorsed by the secretary of the treasury and by every ship-builder in the United States.

At the last session of Congress the bill was submitted from the committee on commerce of the senate, by unanimous vote, for adoption. It provides that the secretary of the treasury may issue a register or enrollment for a vessel built in a foreign country, whenever such vessel shall be wrecked in the United States, and shall be purchased and repaired by a citizen of the United States. If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the secretary that the repairs are equal to three-fourths the cost of such vessel.

The purpose is to compel compliance with the established policy of one hundred years prohibiting foreign built vessels from taking part in our coastwise trade to the injury of American built vessels and American ship-yards. It is also to prevent speculation in registers. All commercial nations, it is well known, have similar laws.

Under Mr. Elkins' amendment foreign built vessels, when repaired as provided for, may engage in our foreign trade, but not coastwise. The capital invested in American coastwise trade is stated to be two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Some of the most prominent shipbuilders in the United States, have been in conference with the senator in reference to the measure.

Senator Elkins has introduced two bills to amend the United States commerce laws relating to the islands of Porto Rico, and Hawaii, respectively.

PROBABLE ACTION

Of Senate and House on Various Matters of Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Beyond the first three days there is no programme mapped out for the house this week. To-morrow will be devoted under the rules to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia and on Tuesday the District of Columbia appropriation bill will be taken up. This is in pursuance of the determination of the leaders to give the appropriation bills the right of way whenever one is ready. There is nothing in the district bill this year to attract opposition and unless the unexpected happens, the bill ought to pass Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest. The appropriations sub-committee on pensions will commence work on the pension appropriations bill to-morrow, but it can hardly be ready before next week. It is confidently expected, however, that it will be passed before the holidays.

It is possible that Chairman Hall, of the military affairs committee, will be able to bring in the army reorganization bill as soon as the District appropriation is out of the way. He is exceedingly anxious to get the bill into the house at the earliest possible moment as he is particularly solicitous that it should pass the house before the holidays. If it should follow the District bill, a very interesting debate would be precipitated. The future policy of the government is ordained in the bill for the increase of the standing army and the whole subject will be opened up. The Democrats are divided upon the question of increasing the regular army, but how far the opposition will go in antagonizing the measure it is impossible to forecast. Only last week during the debate on the urgent deficiency bill, Mr. DeArmond, of Tennessee, one of the leaders, evaded a direct reply when the question was put fairly at him by Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee.

The course of proceedings in the senate this week will depend upon the disposition that is made of the Nicaragua canal bill. It is Senator Morgan's intention to call up this measure Monday, and he has expressed the hope that he will secure action at the Monday session. Few of his most sanguine co-workers agree with him in this opinion and the best indication is that unless an agreement can be reached for postponement, several days at least will be consumed in its consideration. The opponents of the measure will meet its supporters with a proposition to defer consideration until after the Christmas holidays, and they will give as their reason for this request the fact that the report of the government commission appointed to investigate the feasibility of the canal has not yet been made, urging the importance of receiving the information which the commission will be able to furnish before acting upon so important a question. If the bill is taken up in earnest, it will consume the greater portion of the senate's time until finally disposed of.

Another subject on the calendar is the anti-scalping bill which Senator Cullom has introduced. The senate will seek to get up an early day, but he will meet with opposition if he makes the effort and is not likely to succeed thus early in the session.

Senator Morrill has given notice of a bill Tuesday to consider the bill providing for the purchase of a site for the United States supreme court, but the proceedings with reference to this measure will be confined to a speech by the Vermont senator.

The urgent army deficiency bill will receive attention early in the week. The committee on appropriations will meet Monday and it is not believed that more than one meeting on the bill will be necessary.

Senator Allison, chairman of the committee, hopes, therefore, to get the bill before the senate for consideration Tuesday.

It has been prophesied that the army deficiency bill would be used as a pretext for discussion of the Spanish war, and the fear of such a course, has not entirely subsided.

TRADE SITUATION

In Porto Rico—The Currency Question—Complicated Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who is not expected here until December 20, in his second informal report of his observations in Porto Rico, says that the history of the currency situation is about this:

"The island some twenty-five years ago, was using American currency. At that time of the emancipation the Spanish government found the value of silver declining and it discovered it would be profitable to make payment in Mexican dollars, and in that way the currency was brought to a silver basis. The heavy payments for crops made a redundant currency and a great deal of it was shipped away. Eventually the government decided on a coinage for the island, making a further profit by debasing the silver in the peso. The silver in the peso is 800 fine. The Spanish government gave this new peso a certain redeemability by offering to redeem it at the Bank of Spain in Madrid in 95 in gold, and I understand that some of the coins have been redeemed at that rate, although comparatively few of them have been carried back to Spain.

"One of the American commanders reports to me that a condition that must be taken into account is the ownership of most of the plantations. They are nearly all owned by Spaniards; a great many of them by Spaniards residing in Spain. This has resulted, instead of an apparent balance of trade considerably in favor of the island, in a real balance against the island. The great sugar plantations, owned by people residing in Spain, have, year after year, raised a crop of sugar at an extremely low labor cost. The sugar has been sold abroad and practically the whole return for it has remained abroad, creating no demand for exchange against the island. About the only thing that has been imported is a little calico, and while the trade returns show a large excess of exports, the value of those exports never returned in any form to the island. When the American troops landed, it was thought an easy temporary solution of the situation to fix the rate of exchange as between American dollars and pesos at two for one. That worked satisfactorily for a little while, but the exchange dealers soon found that they could make a more profitable rate of exchange and our ratio, therefore, became ineffectual and inequitable. The settlement of the question lies between two extremes; on one hand the fixing of the value of the peso at the exact value of the bullion, and on the other, giving it an equivalent gold value equal to the nominal redeemable rate of 95, which the Spanish government fixed.

"An army officer, with whom I talked, is in favor of an immediate forced substitution of our currency, for the present Porto Rican currency and thinks this might be done by military order fixing the rate of exchange. The question is, what rate should be fixed. It is not believed the average rate of exchange for a series of years should be taken. Exchange dealers have controlled the situation with little reference to the actual balance of trade. It would be a hardship on the debtor class to have the peso too high, and the debtor class is the whole working population of the island. There is a great amount of small debts. No one seems to work without the spur of a debt behind him, and to compel the repayment of these debts in a coinage more valuable than that in which they were contracted, would be a great hardship. It is believed by some that to under-value the peso, gauged by the average exchange rate, would work much less hardship and would really come very near being just.

Huntingdon's Smallpox Plague.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Dec. 11.—Benjamin Lee, secretary of the state board of health, arrived here to-night on his return from Bedford, where he passed the day investigating the nature of the epidemic now prevailing there. Dr. Lee said that the disease is smallpox, and in the town alone there are at least twenty cases. General vaccination has been ordered and the infected houses are closely quarantined. It is expected that the public schools of the place will be closed.

Pottery Option Extended.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 11.—The option secured by a syndicate of capitalists on a large number of general ware potteries in the United States, notably those of East Liverpool and Trenton, has been extended to April 1st. Trenton manufacturers are confident the syndicate will succeed and expect the deal to be closed within a few weeks. It is intimated that the absorption may also include the sanitary potteries now being operated by the Trenton pottery syndicate.

Lee Sails for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 11.—General Lee and staff sailed for Cuba this afternoon on the transport Panama. Crowds of people lined the wharves as the transport passed down the river. As the tug boats cut loose the siren taken from the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo after the battle of Santiago and now on the tug Cambria, screeched the Panama a parting salute. General Lee will remain outside of Havana until January 1, when he will enter the city.

Bryan's Resignation Confirmed.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 11.—General Kelfer, who is in command of the remaining troops of the Seventh army corps since General Lee's departure for Cuba to-night, confirmed the rumor of Colonel W. J. Bryan's resignation of his command. Both General Lee and General Kelfer endeavored to induce Colonel Bryan to go to Cuba, but were unsuccessful.

The Ashes of Columbus.

HAVANA, Dec. 11, 8:15 p. m.—The ashes of Columbus will be transferred with military and sacerdotal committal to-morrow, from the cathedral to the Conde de Venadito and the cruiser will sail for Cadiz conveyed by two gunboats.

King's Daughters Hospital.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 11.—J. J. Gill, the wealthy glass manufacturer, of this city, has made the King's Daughters' Hospital Association an offer to purchase a site and build the hospital at his own expense.

November Imports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The monthly statement of imports into the United States for the month of November, made by the bureau of statistics, shows that during the month the imports of wool amounted to \$647,384 as against \$1,052,234 for November, 1897. During the same month the imports of tea aggregated \$116,068 as against \$1,686,040 for November last year, both showing a material decrease. The imports of sugar, however, increased from \$2,575,407 in November, 1897, to \$3,637,495, or about 60 per cent.

ARE TAKING A REST

Intense Strain of Peace Commissioners Happily Over.

SPANIARDS INVITED TO DINE

With the Americans, but Politely Decline, Because as They Feared Their Action Might be Misconstrued at Madrid—Further Details as to the Wording of the Treaty—Americans Overwhelmed With English Invitations to Dine.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The United States peace commissioners rested to-day, after the long strain of daily conferences and almost daily sessions with the Spaniards, the intensity of which they hardly realized until it was over. Warm personal friendships and mutual regard have arisen between the two commissions as the result of their extended controversy at close quarters.

To-day several members of both commissions exchanged calls. The American commissioners unofficially informed the Spaniards that they would be glad to have the two commissions dine together. The reply, which, like the invitation, was conveyed diplomatically through a third party, was that the Spaniards would be most pleased, but feared it would be inadvisable, because it might be misconstrued at Madrid, where already much feeling existed against the Spanish commissioners.

Several members of the United States commission were inclined at first to publish the text of the treaty, but Senator Frye made a strong plea yesterday for the observance of courtesy toward the United States senate, and his arguments prevailed.

Further details, however, have been learned as to the wording of the treaty, which provides that Cuba is to be relinquished and that Porto Rico and the Philippines are to be ceded. The Americans are to pay for the repatriation of the Spanish troops from all the colonies. The Spaniards are to return all prisoners held by them. They are to retain possession of all military stores and munitions of war in the Philippines and of such ships as have not been captured.

The commercial treaties between the two nations which the war ruptured are to be renewed at the convenience of the two nations.

The protocol makes nearly 600 typewritten pages.

The United States commissioners have been almost overwhelmed with offers of dinners in England, prompted by the desire of prominent Englishmen to emphasize the Anglo-American entente, but they will remain in Paris until the day before sailing for the United States.

They will make formal calls upon President Faure and high officials here, to thank them for official hospitality. Unofficial hospitality to the United States commissioners has been ostentatiously lacking in Paris.

RIOS' PROTEST

Against Action of Our Commissioners Approved by SDain.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The government entirely approves the memorandum of protest against the action of the United States commissioners filed by Senator Montero Rios at Paris. El Liberal says: "The Paris negotiations offer a far sadder spectacle than the ships which are bringing back our repatriated soldiers, deplorable as the condition of the latter is."

The cabinet, it is said, will meet the cortes intact. Senator Sagasta will ask an indemnity for the session of the Philippines.

The cabinet will then declare that, as it finds itself at a crisis, it cannot admit any debate and will therefore, demand the immediate adoption of the bill after which Senator Sagasta will submit the question of confidence to the queen regent.

TWO ACCOUNTS

Of Operations of Philippine Insurgents in Front of Iloilo.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—According to reliable advices received from Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay, in the Visayas group, the insurgents attacked Iloilo, on the night of December 1, and captured all the Spanish trenches except one. They then notified General Rios to remove the women and children and threatened to renew the attack the following night.

When these advices left Iloilo, Gen. Rios was expecting reinforcements and field guns and the plan was for the Spanish gun boats to shell the town if the insurgents effected an entrance. The foreign residents were greatly alarmed and all merchantmen had been ordered outside the harbor in order to allow the gunboats to operate. Meanwhile the Spanish authorities have been advised that the Tullamas troops are looting, in disobedience to orders and cannot be restrained. On the other hand the Spanish transport Isla de Luzon reports that the insurgents around Iloilo were repulsed with great slaughter on December 6 while attempting to storm the last entrenchments. According to this story 300 insurgents were killed or wounded by the machine guns.

Federation of Labor Convention.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 11.—The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be called to order at 9 o'clock Monday morning. There will be a full attendance of delegates according to the present outlook, and an important meeting is looked for by the leaders. Delegates are here from all parts of the country; they have been arriving since Friday, and the last delegation will be here to-morrow morning. Sunday was spent in formal conferences and in greeting the late arrivals. President Samuel Gompers was the life of all groups. The so-called flag on Gompers' re-election has not yet developed. On the surface there appears no material opposition to him.

Dreyfus will Return to Paris

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Le Sol this evening announces the return of Dreyfus at an early date. It asserts that the government has formally decided upon this course and has ordered a body of soldiers to be in readiness to escort him from the port of landing in Paris.

BIG DEATH LIST

In New York Yesterday, Running From Suicide to Murder.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Sunday death list in New York and vicinity was greatly increased by causes that ran the gamut from suicide to murder.

The most spectacular tragedy of the day occurred on the speedway. Thousands of people who had gathered there to watch the speeding gazed eagerly at what they thought was a race. It was at first, but it ended in a runaway and James McDonald, a prominent Tammany man, and one of the best known horsemen in the city, was carried to the Manhattan hospital, where he died six hours later. McDonald had taken a fast horse to the speedway for a warming, and had been challenged by a friend to a test of speed. The horses went along at a furious pace with the thousands of spectators applauding the brush. Then, with a mighty effort, McDonald's horse took the bit and with a defiant toss of his head shot to the front. Two blocks ahead of the spectators Priore had his horse to the flyers and McDonald, realizing this, stood up in his rig and dropping one rein, gave the other a mighty jerk. He threw his horse, killing it, but he himself was pitched high into the air and some twenty feet forward, falling on the hard road. His skull was fractured.

Vincenzo Garasual, an Italian banker, was shot and killed in front of his home in Broome street, to-night, the bullet piercing his heart. Lawrence Priore, a drug clerk, employed in a drug store nearby, was arrested and is charged with the murder. Two policemen who were standing about fifty feet away from the scene of the tragedy, heard first a shot and then saw Priore fire the second shot. They immediately arrested him. Pasquale Golberti, the owner of the drug store, made the statement that he saw Priore shoot the banker and a quarrel last night over a game of cards, and had frequently quarrelled before, and it is believed by the police that Priore killed the banker for revenge.

W. A. Water, twenty-eight years of age, bought ten cents worth of carbolic acid to-day and after kissing his wife's child good-bye, said he would go and see his mother. He stopped at his mother's home but a few moments, and then having drunk the contents of the bottle, he died en route to a hospital.

Catherine Werner, a factory girl, twenty-five years old, drank carbolic acid to-day, and died shortly after her removal to the Flower hospital.

Thomas McKeever, thirty-one years of age, a freight agent at Roselle, New Jersey, was found dead in bed in an apartment in "Soubrette Row," this morning. The cause assigned by the coroner was heart disease.

Elizabeth Clinton, sixty-four years of age, was burned to death in her home on Bedford street. Her clothes became ignited by the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

Hilda Hesse, aged fourteen, took carbolic acid at her home in Hoboken to-day, and died shortly afterward. A quarrel with her father and step-mother is said to have made her despondent.

A man believed to be Peter Thompson, of Brooklyn, fell or jumped off a dock in Brooklyn. He was taken out of the water alive but died from shock.

David Walsh, aged twenty-two, of Hoboken, while walking along the tracks of the Erie railroad yard at Hoboken to-day, got his foot caught in a switch and was killed by a train of coal cars backing upon the track.

LIEUTENANT WARK'S CASE.

After Being Sentenced to Death He Was Reprieved.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lieutenant Wark, of the Royal Artillery, who on Thursday last was sentenced to death on the charge of murdering Miss Jane Yates, of Liverpool, a girl of good family, by conspiring with her to procure an illegal operation, which resulted in her death, has been reprieved.

The evidence in the case tended to show that the girl was solely responsible. She made a statement before she died exonerating Wark, who, after the jury had returned a verdict of guilt, protested his innocence in open court. Wark, who is an Irishman, is 46 years of age and married. He enlisted as a private 29 years ago and rendered distinguished service in the Afghan war. He met Miss Yates while he was stationed at Liverpool. She was a pupil in a riding school there. The witnesses for the defense showed that Wark tried to persuade her not to undergo the operation, but on her insisting, he promised to stand by her. The scene in which he protested his innocence was highly dramatic and was followed by an extraordinary demonstration against the trial judge when the latter left the court room. The newspapers took the matter up, declaring that even if the verdict were legal, it would be an outrage to carry out the sentence as Wark was evidently entirely innocent of deliberate participation in the girl's crime.

Poisoned Her Husbands.

PERRY, O. T., Dec. 11.—Mrs. Lulu Johnson, sixty years of age, has been indicted by the grand jury, charged with the murder of her last two husbands, Shirley and J. W. Johnson. She has had six or seven husbands altogether and has been a widow as many times. The body of Johnson was taken up recently, and arsenic was found in the stomach and liver, by Prof. Edward Barlow, chemist from the University of Kansas. Her next previous husband, Shirley, with whom she lived near Caldwell, Kansas, died four years ago. Prof. Barlow has now found Shirley's liver well preserved by the arsenic in it.

Mrs. Johnson's husbands were Leonard, Davis, Humphrey, Parks, Shirley and Johnson. Her trial was set for Friday.

Straus' Successful Interview.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—Oscar Straus, United States minister to Turkey, had an audience with the sultan on Friday. It was exceedingly cordial and it is understood that such assurances were given to the American minister regarding a satisfactory settlement of all pending questions between the United States and Turkey, including the payment of indemnity for American losses in Armenia.

Movements of Steamships.

LIVERPOOL—George, New York. NEW YORK—Umbria, Liverpool; La Champagne, Havre.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia—Generally fair and warmer; southerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Generally fair; fresh to brisk southwest winds; diminishing.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Schaefer, druggist, corner 3d and 4th streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	31	3 p. m.	26
9 a. m.	31	7 p. m.	